TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1903.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year. SUNDAY. Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year... Postese to foreign countries added.
THE SUN, New York City.

PARTS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and que No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo uniteation wish to have rejected articles returned, they

#### The New Politics-A Political Campaign Begun by the Department of Justice.

Mr. BECK, the member of the staff of the Attorney-General at Washington who has displayed so much efficiency and gained so much success in the conduct before the Federal courts of important Government cases arising in the modern campaign against corporations and associated capital, and who is now fresh from another triumph in the prosecution of the Northern Securities Company and its organizers, is reported to have remarked recently:

"The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals omplishes this purpose. It destroys the last legal device for the suppression of competition, and shifts the whole question from the courts to the people, and leaves for their consideration and ultimate decision the question whether railway idation, under proper regulation, is desirable or whether it should be altogether prohibited."

It will be noted that the prosecuting officer of the United States does not allude to a device " in restraint of trade," which last are the operating words and the gist of the Anti-Trust law, but uses language not in the statute, the substituted words being " the suppression of competition." The two phrases may and may not be identical in legal effect, but the Beck phrase, although treated in the recent opinion of the court in the Northern Securities case as the equivalent in every respect of " restraint of trade," was not employed in 1890 by the lawmakers.

It is to be assumed that Mr. BECK did not speak unadvisedly and that he uttered the wishes of his chief, and thereby of the President, when he affirmed that the recent decision invites " the people to take up again the question of " railway consolidation " and make their wishes known. The court of appeal to which he refers is not the Supreme Court, but Congress acting under and executing the mandate of the voters in the several States.

His utterance is startling and full of significance. The issue, as Mr. BECK puts it, is this:

Shall railway consolidation be properly regulated, or be altogether pro-

The inference is that, under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, as recently interpreted by the President, the Attorney-General and the four Judges of the Eighth Judicial circuit, railway consolidation has been abolished, whether it be reasonable or unreasonable, and whether or not it enlarges and increases trade, and an era of cut-throat competition conducted by subordinate traffic agents is to be revived, with all the horrors of gambling speculators sweeping into their nets the oldest and most wisely managed, for owners and us

way corporations. In what manner and by what methods can the new campaign by the voters, to which so conspicuous a member of the staff of the Department of Justice invites the country, be begun and conducted unless there be searching popular examination of the recent decision and of the phrase "restraint of trade," without which, directly applied and proven by witnesses, there cannot be punished an offence against the Anti-Trust law? Must parallel railways ever and always compete by cutting rates in order to promote and not restrain trade, and therefore and thereby be lawful railways? If the New York Central and Hudson River railway acquires and manages the West Shore railway, must the consolidated ownership and control be judicially denounced as criminal, and denounced as matter of mere judicial inference, without clear proof by witnesses testifying that trade is thereby suppressed, restrained and kept back, which, under a separate management, would rise up, demanding life and liberty?

# The Post Office Investigation.

The charges against several chiefs of division of the Post Office Department are of such a character as to require thorough investigation. Postmaster-General PAYNE, who has been in the South for a few weeks, is expected at his desk to-day, and it may be assumed that begin at once. It is years since there a department of the national Governthe charges relating to the " promotion

syndicate," for instance. Up to this time, three divisions of the Post Office Department are under fire. In the Division of Salaries and Allowances it is charged that a combination of Post Office employees has been doing, for some time, a thriving business in securing promotions for others in the Department in total disregard of the merit system. In general, the charge s that certain Post Office employees have secured places to which they were not entitled by payment to the " promotion syndicate " of so much cash as soon as the new posts were obtained, with an additional monthly payment of a per-

centage of their salary. Against the administration of the Free Delivery Division it is charged that letter carriers, with the "proper " kind of backing, have been appointed over others who were not so powerfully backed, but who had the necessary qualifications according to the merit system this division that, owing to advance information regarding the territory selected for new free-delivery routes reaching certain makers of delivery wagons, they were enabled to make sales | tants and 600,000 Jews. In the Protestant

of wagons before competitors even knew that the routes were to be estab-

Against the management of the Registry Division it has been charged, among other things, that certain banks were favored with deposits of Post Office moneys in return for the rebate of a percentage of the deposits to the men who caused the banks to be selected.

None of these charges has yet been proved and, therefore, all the suspected ones must be regarded as innocent. Washington despatches yesterday stated that the examination of all the charges had been placed in the hands of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General BRISTOW, who made a record for vigorous investi-

# Public Policy Is Not Omnipotent.

Is, then, the question of the extent to which the power to regulate commerce shall go a question of public policy merely; one of those questions which Congress alone must determine, the Judiciary acquiescing as a matter of

course? Let nobody believe that such will be the ultimate attitude of the Supreme Court: for that tribunal has already declared as follows, in its decision in the case of the Monongahela Navigation Company against the United States:

"Like the other powers granted to Congres by the Constitution, the power to regulate commerce is subject to all the limitations imposed by that instrument, and among them is that of the Fifth Amendment we have above quoted. Congress has supreme control over the regulation; but If, in exercising that supreme control, it deems it necessary to take private property, then it must proceed subject to the limitations imposed by the Fifth Amendment, and can take only on payment of just compensation."

The specific limitation of public policy here referred to is only one of many. The power to regulate commerce, said the Court, is subject to all the limitations imposed by the Constitution; and it is the business of the Supreme Court to preserve all these limitations inviolate, to restrain and restrict the power to regulate commerce even if public policy is thereby upset.

The limitations of the power to regulate commerce are not all enumerated, like the guaranties of life, liberty and property contained in the Fifth Amendment. But the unenumerated limitations are not for that reason less effective. Not the less effective because some of them are lumped in the general provision of the Ninth Amendment:

" The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

In no article or section of the Federa compact did the people surrender for regulation or even supervision by Congress that inalienable right of free citizenship, the right to form partnerships for the conduct of business which is legitimate when conducted by the partners separately.

## Eastertime in New York.

The religious celebration of Easter was more general this year than ever. Of course, the Roman Catholic churches were thronged at every service, but the Protestant churches also were crowded, even those of denominations which formerly rejected the Easter festival as a peculiarly "Romish" invention. Even at the Unitarian church of Dr. MINOT SAVAGE a congregation larger than usual assembled.

A very significant incident of this of people who made communion at the zephyrs only. Episcopal churches, more especially at the Ritualist churches, where there were masses " beginning early in the morning and hourly repeated. For example, at the Church of the Transfiguration, the Little Church Around the Corner "which, however, may be classed as very " High " rather than extremely Ritualist as measured by the standard of St. Mary the Virgin or St. Ignatius-the first communion was at 6 in the morning, but even at that hour the church was filled with communicants. At 7 o'clock, at the second communion, there was a still greater attendance, with every seat occupied and many standing; and at 8 and again at 9 o'clock similar crowds appeared. We are told, too, that a very large part of the communicants at all these services were men. At the two great Ritualist churches all the " masses," often repeated, were crowded as never before, and there, too, men were remarkably numerous.

It appears, therefore, that at this time of religious scepticism an impressive reaction toward sacramentarianism and the observance of religious ceremonies is taking place. Evidences of this tendency appeared very strikingly throughout the Lenten season. In the Roman Catholic Church of this city " retreats " of men and women were made remarkable by the unusually large numbers of the business of sifting the facts will the faithful who went into them and by the social and intellectual distinction has been stirred up in connection with of the penitents. Father HUNTINGTON, the " Protestant monk," as he used to be ment a scandal such as is implied in called, though he disdains and rejects the designation of "Protestant" insists on his "Catholicity," conducted an intensely earnest " mission " at the Church of the Transfiguration. At Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches the season of fasting affected the whole tone of the services and the sermons. Relatively to the population, the church attendance in New York was greater, probably, than in any other of the great capitals of Christendom, far more than

in London, for example. These evidences of a widespread tendency toward greater regard for the oldtime, the mediaval formalities of Christianity are peculiarly significant at this time when the growth of Ritualism is provoking so much agitation in the

Episcopal Church, more particularly. On the other side of the account we must put the great part of the population of New York, about one-third, which pays no heed to formal Christian observances. Of the whole population, the Federation of Churches, under the standards. It is also charged against direction of that remarkably skilful organizer and veritable genius in the handling of statistics, the Rev. Dr. WALTER LAIDLAW, estimates that about 1,200,000 are Roman Catholics, 1,800,000 Protes-

sification, however, Dr. LAIDLAW must put a very great part of those who have practicelly given up all religious faith; for estimated by the number of enrolled communicants in the Protestant churches, even at the rate of 31/2 to 1 of these, the number of actual Protestant believers is reduced to 1,163,911 persons, or more than 636,000 less than the total for the Protestant population. But he finds also that of the estimated 1,200,000 Roman Catholics, a very considerable percentage are not " practical " Catholics, in other words, are not included in parish inventories. The great Jewish population of New York, now amounting to about one-sixth of the whole, must also be considered in judging of the gation in the case of the Cuban postal religious condition of the town as it is at the present and as it will be in the future.

### All's Well.

There came yesterday to Wall Street and through that to the country at large, one of the most unhappy days since the bad times of 1893. Fortunately, the immovable facts of the situation warrant a hearty word of cheer.

Possibly the general gloom was exaggerated from contrast with the peculiar happiness now enjoyed in Yellowstone Park, where President ROOSEVELT, lucky man, is having one of the times of his life. But he will have companions in happiness before long. American industrial genius and energy remain unimpaired. The flood of business is too deep and powerful to be dammed by disappointments like that which has come to the Northern Securities Company; and sooner or later-indeed, in our opinion, sooner rather than later-confidence will be regained and the flood-tide of prosperity will again occupy and delight men's minds.

Even by the time that President Roose-VELT returns to Washington the public may wear their old-time smiles of security and contentment.

# Safety in the Streets.

A correspondent who has observed with alarm " the number of people run over by wagons and cars lately," urges the erection of bridges over street crossings. " Do the authorities intend to do nothing in regard to this horrible slaughter of lives? Is this a civilized nation? he asks.

A bridge was put up at Fulton street some years ago, and it was soon taken down. The public didn't want it. It was unsightly and useless. Some way must be found to do without bridges, and toward that the first step to be taken is for drivers, of either horses or motors, to come to know that they have but a secondary right to the use of the street.

The pedestrian has the first right. Though he has a special track in the sidewalk, he is lord of all. At the same time, we advise pedestrians crossing roadways to be more careful of themselves and more considerate of the interests of vehicles to make speed.

## Reliance-Shamrock III.

The Reliance in water gives the impression that the problem of moulding into a yacht's form the immense advantages of the Independence's great length over all, while avoiding the disadvantages of her square-toed water line and the flatness of her forward overhang, has been handled with a surprising degree of success. Heeled, the Reliance will be a veritable sea gull. On an even keel she will still ke Easter celebration was the great number fair sight of the craft that delights in

Here again the enormous rig which rumor puts on her may mean more than canvas means to the ordinary yacht. It looks as though HERRESHOFF had determined that Reliance shall never stand upright, even in the lightest airs. The pressure of her great sails must be so powerful under any winds that can produce movement at all that she is bound to heel, so that her over-all length

must, to some extent, come into play. Of Shamrock's performances there may be, of course, two views, depending upon the belief whether or no Shamrock I. has been improved since her trials here with Columbia.

Shamrock III. beat Shamrock I. on Saturday twice around a triangle of something over fifteen miles, or a little more than half the distance of our Cup race triangle of thirty miles.

On the first leg, running, Shamrock III. gained 2 minutes and 37 seconds, which again looks like too great a difference for the leading boat not to have enjoyed some luck in the matter of wind. On the second leg, a beat, she gained 3 minutes and 8 seconds, which is the most hopeful performance of her career.

On the third leg, a broad reach, she lost 5 seconds. Going over the course again she gained

on the first leg 1 minute and 27 seconds. On the second leg she lost 1 minute and 30 seconds, and on the last leg she gained 29 seconds, giving her a final victory of 6 minutes and 6 seconds. Columbia can beat Shamrock III., is the line of reasoning that would prevail on this side of the

water. On the other hand, Sir THOMAS, ever hopeful, argues stoutly that Shamrock I. has been improved into something as good or better than Shamrock II. Columbia beat Shamrock II. by 37 seconds, elapsed time, 2 minutes and 52 seconds, and in the third race Shamrock beat Columbia by 2 seconds. Compare that with the doings on Saturday. and Shamrock III. beat Columbia, somewhere between 4 and 5 minutes, says

Sir THOMAS. Can Reliance do the same? That is to be proved. Yet, at this present moment of ignorance, we believe that Reliance can beat Shamrock III,

# Bad Automobile Bill.

The Doughty-Bailey Automobile bill, now pending in the Legislature at Albany, should not be permitted to become a law in its present form. It provides, for example, that no machine "shall run upon any highway of this State within a distance of one-half mile of any post office in this State at a greater rate of speed than eight miles per hour," on condition that the respective officers of the highways erect within the limits of distance named signs reading:

Slow down to eight miles." If, in the discretion of such highway authorities, these signs should be placed at a greater distance than one-half mile from a post The Light of Past Elstory on the Hun office, they are empowered to increase that distance indefinitely. It will be

where post offices are near together, such a law would impose an entirely needless restriction. Another section of the law provides

that " no automobile \* \* \* shall pass a person driving a horse or horses, or other domestic animal, or foot passengers walking in the roadway or the highway, or cross an intersecting main highway, at a greater rate of speed than eight miles per hour." Clearly, this clause would limit the automobile's speed to eight miles per hour in practically every part of the State, notwithstanding that a twenty-mile limit is declared lawful " within any town or village outside of the territory within which the speed is restricted otherwise.

seen that in many parts of this State,

Further, section 169 of the proposed law compels automobiles to follow horsedrawn vehicles whenever the drivers of the latter request them to do so.

This section is as follows: "Every person driving an automobile or motor vehicle shall, at request or signal, by putting up the hand, from a person driving or riding a restive horse or horses, or driving domestic animals, cause the automobile to immediately stop and remain stationary, and upon request shall cause the engine of such automobile to cease running, so long a may be necessary to allow said horses or domestic animals to pass. This provision shall apply to automobiles going either in the same or in an op-

Why this rule should be made to apply to "autos" which may be following a horse is incomprehensible. Experience has shown that the noise of an automobile is more likely to frighten horses than a sight of the machine itself.

The New Jersey Automobile law confines this requirement to "a person riding or driving a horse or horses in the opposite direction," while the Connecticut law provides that, in such cases, the person in charge of the motor vehicle shall "reduce its speed," and if the animal or animals appear to be frightened "shall cause his motor vehicle to come to a stop." The New Jersey and Connecticut laws, by the way, are regarded by horsemen and automobilists alike as models of fairness.

It is the height of folly to burden the automobilist and, indirectly, but none the less surely, impede the growth of a promising industry by passing laws

### The Form and the Essence

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 'Presbyter" in THE SUN of April 12 queries the "new theology in ignoring or denying the supernatural and miraculous in Christianity" is not "attempting to reduce it simply to a more ethical rule which, without in con-

Now, has the effort through the old theological system of Christianity succeeded inimproving the world so completely that it cannot be improved upon? Is it a calaufity that creeds and forms of worship are now giving place to the ethical proverbs that make for right

The Church, as it ploughs the waves of ocean of future time, will spread its sails for the truth-laden winds, whether they arise in past or present times. We have a great organization in the Church, and the great organization in the Church, and the great question to-day is, How can it be directed to the real benefit of mankind? If "revealed religion," with its unnatural theology, is to be replaced by truth and natural ethics, may not that end be the sooner reached? If the motto, "The world is my country, to do good my religion," should be adopted by all human beings, would the aim of Jesus, when he repeated and emphasized the Golden Rule of Confucius, be justified?

To my mind the people who are to-day discussing dogmas and forms are like the Liliputians of Gulliver's mythical story, who disputed and waged civil strife and engendered undying hatred over the question of which end of an egg should be broken.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A correspondent in Saturday's Sun seemed to question my statement that the doctrine of the Real Presence is taught at Trinity Church That he may be no longer in doubt regarding this matter. I beg leave to quote from a titled "The Sacramental System," page 168:

And to all these errors (transubstantiation, Zwinglianism, virtualism and consubstantiation) we oppose the truth, which accords with the words of Holy Scripture and the statements of the old Catholic fathers, which retains the sign in its substantial integrity while admitting in it a mystical and spiritual change on consecration; which declares the real, true, objective presence of the body and blood of Christ under the forms of bread and wine, &c.

body and blood of Christ under the forms of bread and wine, &c.

It will be observed that he does not confuse the fact of the Real Presence with the Roman doctrine of transubstantiation, which is only an attempt to explain how the presence is effected. Upon this point the Catholic Church has never dogmatized.

It is also worthy of note that the Eucharistic vestments in use at Trinity Church are identical, save in color only, with those which are used at St. Mary the Virgin's and St. Ignatius's.

With regard to the "mass," if your correspondent would take the trouble to attend a low mass at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, he would find that the Book of Common Prayer is followed to the letter. The mere fact that the name "mass" is used does not imply any essential change in the service. Personally, the term "mass" is not to my liking, but I cannot refuse to recognize that every valid celebration of the Holy Communion, whether at St. Mary's, at Trinity, or at Grace Church, is also a celebration of the mass and vice versa.

Etymplogically, of course, the word "mass"

mass and vice versa.

Etymologically, of course, the word "mass" has no theological significance, and the use or nonuse of it is purely a matter of taste. In some of the Lutheran bodies of Europe the use of it has never been discontinued.

New York, April 12.

L. M. A. H.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We have had various opinions from men as to the merits of the pajama and the old-fashioned "nightie." Now let us hear from the girls. How many converts did the "Pink pajama girl" make:

What Has the Harvest Been?

#### NEW YORK, April 12. State Hospital Employees.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir. As a subscriber to your valuable journal, I respectfully beg to point out to you a few facts relative to the treatment employees of State hospitals are receiving from the Odell administration.

There are in the State fully 4,000 employees under the State Commission in Lunacy, the worst paid, worst fed and having the longest hours of labor of any class in the United States.

when an attendant is first appointed he receives a salary of \$20 per month, which is advanced semi-annually until it reaches the maximum of \$26, after

a salary of \$20 per month, which is advanced semiannually until it reaches the maximum of \$24, after
two years' service. During that time, if eligible,
he can take a course in nursing, and if he passes is
advanced \$1, which places his salary at \$2 per
month. Is that sufficient pay for a body of men
working on an average over twelve hours a day,
after deducting passes, thirty-six hours each fourteen, days and fourteen days' vacation which is seldom availed of, as employees cannot spare sufficient money to take a vacation?

Last year Governor Odell stated \$40,000 was appropriated to improve our positions, but not one
cent has been given to attendants or nurses' who
are directly in charge of the lusane, "to quote his
own words. What became of that \$40,000'
If Governor Odell wants to study economy in
State Hospitals let him start at the fountainhead
and treat employees properly, so as to encourage
them to take an interest in their employment. As an
instance of the discontent, the proportion of resignations in Manhattan State Hospital are over 70 per
cent., and out of a force of nearly two hundred
employees in charge of the insane, there are at present only forty-five with twelve months' service,
and the bulk of the work fails on them. Can inexperienced attendants and nurses know how to treat
the unfortunate wards of the State? What encouragement are some of us here getting who have
grown old in the service?

A TRANKED NUESE.

# CANAL BINGS.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Forty years ago Jarvis Lord of Fairport (a State Senator) was the Democratic head of the

Canal Ring and Lawis Seely of Rocheste No matter which party was in power is Albany, one or the other of them secured the canal contracts and then apportioned the

plunder among their followers.

The ring always secured the nomination by both parties of men who would serve them as members of the Canal Board, and then with the old game of balanced bids they btained the contracts in their own name or in the names of dummies

The Canal Ring was a stench in State politics until Mr. Tilden broke it up.
The sudden disappearance of \$9,000,000 of public money during the last process was very much alive six years ago. No one could be found who had stolen the money. It just disappeared, as if it had been wafted away by some gentle breeze to the planet Mars. Some contracts were let because the State was sued for nonfulfilment of

If it cost \$9,000,000 to let a few contracts for a small ditch, what will it cost to construct ditches from the tidal Hudson to the St. Lawrence River, and from the Hudson to Oswego and Buffalo, which will pass barges of 1,000 tons capacity?

Will \$250,000,000 complete them on that If we reelect Ben as Governor and Seth as Mayor we may be compelled to double the assessed value of real estate so as to legalize the bonds which Brother Grout will have to sell to meet our magnificent expen-

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

# THE FLOOD OF IMMIGRATION The Tremendous Problems for the Publ

NEW YORK, April 13.

It Brings With It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: article in this day's Sun on "The New and Great Immigration" deserves very much more than a passing notice. It is a public service to this republic. Very few wellinformed men in this country seem to know how fast we are growing, or in what ways In 110 years we grew from fewer than four million to more than seventy-six million people an increase of over nineteen fold. all the world has anything been seen like that in any nation.

changed in a wonderful way, and we have to roblems such as never till now confronted us, problems which will become more difficult every day, unless wise methods are used now, looking to the solution of them. These prosperous times will not always be with us-bad times will come. What will happen then if the vast numbers of these men and women are encouraged to work for daily wages? If this policy prevails you will have riot and bloodshed.

Now is the time to advise and to make pos

sible the settlement of these people upon land. Tens of thousands of them can farm; there is much land open to homesteaders, and there is much of it cheap, at from \$3 to \$6 an acre. This must be true of the South. I know it is true of the West. Settle men on their own land, 160 acres, let them own eight or ten cows and as many horses; and they do not add to the congested population of cities; they are not the prey of demagogues. In bad times they have plenty to eat and that of the best, and they are reasonably content. All through the West I know men who landed at Castle Garden with nothing, or very little, who to-day are independent. Look at the map of the West, or at the time table of the Northern Pacificand the Great Northern railways. You will see stations where twenty years ago was wilderness, and you will learn how immigrants have become capitalists. No man can esti-mate how much this nation owes to men like Henry Villard and J. J. Hill, on the one hand upon the land on the other No pains, no cost, if need be, should be spared to show our new arrivals the advantage of land owning

and farming.

It is not possible to judge wisely what o It is not possible to judge wisely what our population will be in thirty years. It will surely have grown by leaps and bounds, for this is the world's newest and most progressive day. We shall have growing pains. The trades unions are here, and they are here to stay. They lack adequate leadership, but that will come. The working people have not yet had time and opportunity to furnish brains cultivated on lines capable of producing the best possible results; but they will-we may be sure of that. The combination

stay. They lack adequate leadership, but that will come. The working people have not yet had time and opportunity to furnish brains cultivated on lines capable of producing the best possible results; but they will—we may be sure of that. The combination of capital is with us, and, whoever likes it or does not like it, it is a fact accomplished, and an accomplishment which has been and will be an inestimable good. In this free republic the rights of man are being, will be, asserted, contended for and finally given their just place. Let no man doubt that, with a free press and platform and a ballotbox, every four years open, this is sure to be. But it is the very first business of wise men to see to it that things are so arranged as to avoid all possible danger and contention.

The man who buys and sells corner lots at a profit, the man who buys oranges at 12 cents a dozen and sells them at 15 cents, the man who keeps a monkey and plays an organ, may all be useful, but they have not added to the real wealth of the country. The man who goes out and takes Government land at \$1 25 an acc, breaks it, makes corn and wheat grow, beef and pork where wild grass grew, beef and pork where wild grass grew, has added to the wealth and to the work of the country, and has helped to solve and is helping to solve some of the gravest problems in the civilized life of to-day.

This immigration of which you write so well is a river of wealth if it flows in right directions. If it flows in the wrong channels its damage will be awful.

It is demonstrable that a vast majority of those who come to us want to do well, to be useful in the land of their adoption. Have we done all we could, or ought to have done? With our new work in the Orient, with the \$25,000,000 people in China, with Japan so commercially near, and the people in our new possessions, many of whom can being profoundly influenced by Western ideas, manners, customs, with our ever-increasing business with these peoples, with the native inventive power of our own people, wit

#### Discovery in Reliance. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is inter esting to note that Cup defender Reliance is a "real

### CONTINENTAL UNION. When the Eagle Weds the Beaver.

There's a maiden who, though grown to woma Is a child among the nations, She is one of Britain's fair and lively brood. Held in check by her relations.

APRIL 13.

Her near neighbor is a cousin big and smart. And it seems, somehow or other, That they cannot always live as now, apart-

Her big cousin's noble Fagle proudly soars While her Beaver coyly eyes him. And if he came, a lover, to her doors She would surely not despise him In the starry sky she reads her destiny-'Tis a bright and wondrous story

Of what the maiden, Canada, will be When she sits beneath Old Giory. Britannia may a tear of sorrow shed When the Pagle weds the Beaver.

NEW YORK, April 11.

Policeman Called on Sunday to Keep Order

-Bishop Starkey May Take a Hand. New rules established for the forty choir boys of Holy Innocents' Episcopal Church in Hoboken have led to such a disturbance that Choirms ster Valentine intends to lay the matter before Bishop Starkey of the Newark diocese to-day unless the Rev. Dr. Magill, the rector, consents to a compro

To preserve order and permit the Easter musical programme to be carried out Sunday, a policeman was sent to the church at the request of the rector. The boys not only resented the presence of the bluecoat in the church, but, according to stories heard by the Rev. Father Ewens, the curate, some of them threatened to attack Dr. Magill. Dr. Magill would not consent to discuss the trouble yesterday, but a friend

Magill. Dr. Magill would not consent to discuss the trouble yesterday, but a friend of his said that he would dispense with the services of all forty boys if they would not abide by the new rules.

Two of the rules objected to by the choristers require them to be in church twenty minutes before the opening of the morning and evening services, and to enter and leave the choir room "by the basement door." The boys say the former rule is unnecess rily harsh, and that the latter makes them appear like a gang of hoodlums.

"The boys are a well-behaved lot," said Choirm ster Valentine yesterday, "and have never given the officers of the church any trouble. There was no occasion whatever to send a policeman to the choirroom when I was there in charge of the class. When the policeman announced that he had come to preserve order the boys were as greatly surprised as I was. After Sunday night's service I went with the boys to the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, where they had been engaged to sing the Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's "Messich." I was not only complimented for their singing, but several persons assured me that they had never seen a more orderly gathering of boys."

Holy Innocents' Church was built by the late Martha B. Stevens of Castle Point as a memorial to an infant daughter, who died in Rome. memorial to an infant daughter, who die

#### EX-PASTOR QUITS HIS SALOON. It Didn't Pay and He's Sorry He Tried the Business-Professes Penitence.

The Rev. George K. McDonald, the Baptist minister from Astoria, who tried keeping a saloon in The Bronx, found the venture unprofitable and has given it up. He was formerly pastor of the East Avenue Baptist Church, Long Island City, but resigned under criticism, and opened a saloon at Bergen avenue and 148th street. Last Sunday evening he attended an after meeting in the West Thirty-third Street Baptist Church at which sinners had an opportunity to confess, and he said: "The sin I have committeed during the

"The sin I have committeed during the last few weeks was possible because of a gradual growth of evil within me. I did not do right by my Long Island people. I did not do right with myself when I entered the business I did. I want the prayers of Christian people for my sins."

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Baptist ministers, the Rev. Dr. E. S. Halloway, pastor of the West Thirty-third Street Church, made this statement:

"The Rev. George K. McDonald, with whom many of you were acquainted as pastor of the East Avenue Church in Long Island City, and who opened a saloon in

whom many of you were acquainted as pastor of the East Avenue Church in Long Island City, and who opened a saloon in The Bronx, has made public confession of his misdeeds and expressed sorrow for his sins. He asks that he may again be admitted to fellowship with Christian people. I recommend him to your prayers."

After the meeting the Rev. Dr. Halloway said: "The saloon venture did not pay, and it was distasteful to Mr. McDonald. I think the man sincere. He did not ask me to help him to secure restoration to the ministry. Instead, he counselled with me about getting work to support himself, and to enable him to engage in some Christian effort on week days. By and by he may be restored, but not now. He sti'l lives in Astoria, and deserves not criticism, but sympathy."

Astoria, and deserves not criticism, but sympathy."

NEGROES ANGRY ABOUT THE FAIR

Say They're Shut Out, and Appeal to Their Race to Exhibit.

The refusal of the St. Louis Fair Commissioners to establish a negro department has aroused the ire of Bishop Abram Grant of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and several other leading colored men who believe that they should have a part in the fair. They have issued an appeal to the colored people in the form of an open letter to Afro-Americans.

form of an open letter to Afro-Americans, in which they are urged to make a display on their own account.

The appeal says the managers of the fair are inviting to it every nationality except the Afro-Americans, and the sentiment on the part of the managers seems to be to debar, ignore and humiliate the

The signers invite the co peration of their race in operating a negro exhibit.

The Rev. J. Hargey Johnson, M. D., is named as Commissioner-General of the proposed negro department, and Bishop Grant of Indianapolis as the source of information in regard to the plans.

## MACHINE TO BALE WASTE PAPER. Dr. Woodbury Is Going to Try a Perambu

lating Press in the Streets. Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury has decided to experiment in this city with a contrivance, which is now used in Boston, for baling waste paper and street sweepings. The machine is a box-like affair into which paper and sweepings can be shovelled as it is driven through the streets. It is equipped with mechanism driven by a small gasolene motor for com-pressing the refuse into bales and binding

pressing the refuse into bales and binding the bales with strips of wire.

The cost of each machine is about \$400. Its advantage, according to Commissioner Woodbury, is that it will do away with the present slow and costly system of carrying away in canvas bags the paper and sweepings collected from the streets. With the new machine a wagon load of filled canvas bags can be compressed into an ordinary ags can be compressed into an ordinar

#### WE DECLINED TO USE FORCE. Refused to Join Other Powers to Coerce Guatemala to Pay Her Debts.

WASHINGTON, April 13 .- Diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Germany, made public to-day, shows that a year ago the German Government endeavored to get this Government to join it in collective measures to compel the Government at Quatemala to adhere to a bond arrangement in which American, English and German capitalists were interested. This Government declined the terested. This covernment declined the invitation. The correspondence consists of two memoranda, the first from Herr von Holleben, the German Ambassador in Washington, and the other from Secretary Hay, in which he says: "The United States declines to join with other Powers in coercive action, but will reserve for United States citizens all rights secured by such action."

#### Major-Gens. Breckinridge and Luddington Rettred.

WASHINGTON, April 13.-Orders were issued to-day announcing the retirement of Major-Gen. Breckinridge, Inspector-General of the Army, and Major-Gen. Luddington, Quartermaster-General. Gen. Breckinridge's retirement took effect Saturday and resulted in the promotion of Gen. Luddington to the grade of Major-General. He then retired, and to-day Col. Peter D. Vroom of the Inspector-General's Corps, was promoted to be a Brigadier-General and Inspector-General and retired. Col. George H. Burton was then made Inspector-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General and retired from duty as Inspector-General of the Department of the East. He is expected to reach Washington and assume the duties of his new office to-morrow dington, Quartermaster-General.

# CHOIR BOYS RESENT NEW RULES. TO EXTEND OUR HARBOR LINE. Piers Must Be Longer to Accommodate

the Big Goean Liners. WASHINGTON, April 13 .- The War Department received to-day from Dock Commissioner Hawkes of New York another statement of reasons why the harbor line of the city should be extended to permit the docking of the new big ocean liners. It is very probable that within a short time the request for the extension will be granted by the Secretary of War, as Commissioner Hawkee's argument is said to remove nearly all objections raised by the engineers

nearly all objections raised by the engineers who have opposed it.

It was suggested some time ago that additional room could be secured by extending the dock inland, provided the city of New York would secure the land necessary for this purpose, and the Secretary of War communicated with the Dock Commissioner to know if this could be done. Mr. Hawkes's letter received today explains that the city could not get possession of the necessary property except at very heavy cost and after long litigation. This, together with the fact that some concessions have been granted to railroads which could not well be revoked, makes the proposed inland extension almost impracticable.

voked, makes the proposed inland extension almost impracticable.

One complication which has arisen in connection with granting the extension of 200 feet asked for, is that the State of New Jersey has asked the War Department to grant it a similar extension on the other side of the river. This, however, the Secretary of War will probably not accede to, as an extension of each side in the opinion of the engineer officers. in the opinion of the engineer officers, would make the river too narrow.

## VERY LIKE A WHALE.

#### Sea Monster Captured After a Prolonged Struggle at Cedar Key, Fla.

CEDAR KEY, Fla., April 13 .- A sea monste of unknown species was captured here last night after an exciting and dangerous chase. Some fishermen going to Cedar Key were attracted by a sea monster following their boat into the bay. The fishermen called to their assistance several small craft that happened to be cruising near by in an endeavor to capture the monster.

It was decided to make a concerted attack on the fish and harpoon it and then tow it to shore. When the attack was made the fish immediately showed fight During the battle one of the boats got near enough for one of the occupants to throw the harpoon into the fish. The throw was successful and at once the monster made a dash for the open sea, pulling the boat and its occupants at terrific speed toward the

A naphtha launch and a small steamer A naphtha launch and a small steamer went to the rescue and took the fish in tow and pulled it back to shallow water, but not until it had given its captors a fifteen-mile race. The fish was hauled onto the beach and left until the tide was low, when it was measured. Its fins measured 18 feet from side to side, and the body was nearly 30 feet long. It weighs about two tons. It somewhat resembles a whale, but old fishermen declare it to be different from any thing they have ever seen in the fish line.

# A WIDOWER IS "SINGLE"

Under the Interpretation Put by the Sur rogate Upon R. M. Hoe's Will.

The collateral relations of Richard M Hoe are excluded from any participation in his estate under a decision of Surrogate Fitzgerald. Mr. Hoe provided in his will that his wife should enjoy his estate, which was valued at several million dollars, for her lifetime. On her death it was to be divided among his five children. An additional clause provided that if any of his children should die without issue the portion of such child should be divided as if

the testator were "single." A number of Mr. Hoe's relatives brought suit for a portion of the \$150,000 personal

# BARGAINS AT ANTIQUE SALE.

Was a Day of Small Things in the Bensus Collection, and Few Attended. The second afternoon of the sale of the Bensusan collection was a day of small things. Odd pieces of silver, porcelain, embroidery, locks, weapons and do or knockers made up the principal items in the catalogue, so the total realized from the 230 items sold was only \$1,757. The attendance was not large, and some bargains

were picked up.

An old Buhl travelling case with Sheffield plate mounts went for \$2, and a carred ivory manicure set brought \$3. Two antique brass Florentine door knockers and four Colonial door knockers brought on an average only \$2 apiece; two strips of antique yellow satin, enough to make a gown, were sold for \$6.

The highest price of the afternoon was paid for two carved walnut armchairs in Louis XIV. style, with gilt tops and upholstery in Hungarian point tapestry. These brought \$72. A Carrara marble bust of Cleo brought \$50, and another of a Colonial dame, \$42.

#### MUSICAL GENIUS IN THE ARMY. Gen. Corbin Has Found It Out Since He Suggested That Singing Clubs Be Formed.

WASHINGTON, April 13 .- In his last annual report Adjutant-General Corbin recommended an improvement in the military bands of the army and suggested that the soldiers organize singing clubs at the military posts. Now he is being bombarded with musical compositions and letters from composers. Every mail brings some new song or march which, the letters accompanying them say, are just what is needed to fill the long-felt want and arouse a martial spirit.

needed to fill the long-felt want and arouse a martial spirit.

Those who cannot compose send patriotic lines to be set to music or songs for accom-plishing the desired end. Each of the senders asks for Gen. Corbin's personal opinion as to the merit of his composition.

The General prides himself on answering all letters. He started out to have all of the offerings played to him so that he might pass honest judgment on them. But they pass honest judgment on them. But they are now coming too fast for that arrangement. They will be referred to the General Staff when it meets in August.

# HER HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY. Mrs. Martha Thornton Cutler of Llewellyn

Park Has Lived a Century. WEST ORANGE, April 13 .- Mrs. Martha Thornton Cutler quietly celebrated her 100th birthday to-day at her home, Oakleigh, in Llewellyn Park. Because of the death of her daughter, Mrs. Levi Pavson Stone, on April 5, Mrs. Cutier observed the day only by receiving calls from her most intimate friends. She has excellent health for one so old, her most marked infirmity being deficient eyesight.

Mrs. Cutler is a member of the Richardson

Mrs. Cutler is a member of the Richardson family, which played an important part in the history of New England. Her father was Samuel Richardson of Sudbury, Mass., where she was born. She married Roland Cutler, also of Sudbury, on Dec. 18, 1823. Mr. Cutler was a member of the old firm of Francis E. Faxon & Co. of Boston. He retired, a wealthy man, in 1830 and moved to Llewellyn Park, where he ded Aug. 28, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Cutler had all children.